N 81/990

Area Wage Survey Northwest Texas September 1990

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Summary
November 1990

This summary presents results of a September 1990 survey of occupational wages and employee benefits in the Northwest Texas area, which consists of Andrews, Armstrong, Bailey, Borden, Briscoe, Brown, Callahan, Carson, Castro, Childress, Cochran, Coke, Coleman, Collingsworth, Comanche, Concho, Cottle, Crosby, Dallam, Dawson, Deaf Smith, Dickens, Donley, Eastland, Ector, Fisher, Floyd, Foard, Gaines, Garza, Glasscock, Gray, Hale, Hall, Hansford, Hardeman, Hartley, Haskell, Hemphill, Hockley, Howard, Hutchinson, Jones, Kent, King, Knox, Lamb, Lipscomb, Lubbock, Lynn, Martin, McCulloch, Midland, Mitchell, Moore, Motley, Nolan, Ochiltree, Oldham, Parmer, Potter, Randall, Roberts, Runnels, Scurry, Shackelford, Sherman, Stephens, Sterling, Stonewall, Swisher, Taylor, Terry, Throckmorton, Wheeler, Yoakum, and Young Counties. This is 1 of over 110 areas which the Bureau of Labor Statistics surveys annually or every other year at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor for use in administering the Service Contract Act of 1965. In addition, the Bureau conducts more extensive studies of occupational wages and related benefits in 90 other areas throughout the United States. For information on these reports and other Bureau publications, contact any BLS regional office identified on the back page.

This study covered establishments employing 50 workers or more in manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and selected services. A sample of 148 establishments employing 40,685 workers was selected to represent 832 establishments employing 114,071 workers in the area. Data collected in the sample of establishments were projected to represent all establishments within the scope of the survey.

Table 1 provides hourly earnings information on office and plant workers employed in selected occupations common to a variety of industries. Tables 2, 3, and 4 present information on paid holidays, vacation pay provisions, and insurance, health, and retirement plans for nonsupervisory production and related workers and office workers. (See table 5 for further information on the scope of the survey.)

Occupational classification was based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of variations in job duties among establishments. The job descriptions used in the survey are available on request.

Revised occupational descriptions are being introduced in this survey for computer systems analysts, computer programmers, computer operators, drafters, and electronics technicians. In addition, the maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant descriptions have been modified so that workers performing maintenance services for establishments other than their employing establishment are not automatically excluded.

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Table 1. Hourly earnings[1] of selected occupations in Northwest Texas, September 1990

Occupation[2]	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																						
		Mean	Median	Middle range	3.80 and under 4.00	4.00 – 4.50	4.50 – 5.00	5.00 – 5.50	5.50 – 6.00	6.00 – 6.50	6.50 – 7.00	7.00 – 7.50	7.50 – 8.00	8.00 – 9.00	9.00 – 10.00	10.00 – 11.00	11.00 – 12.00	12.00 – 13.00	13.00 – 14.00	14.00 – 15.00	15.00 – 16.00	16.00 – 17.00	17.00 – 18.00	18.00 – 19.00	19.00 – 20.00	20.00 – 21.00	21.00 and over
Secretaries	401	9.62	9.38	8.13–11.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	37	32	76	86	43	53	21	14	8	3	1	1	-	-	-	-
Secretaries I	204	8.69	8.33	7.27– 9.55	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	35	27	35	46	8	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries II	72	9.72	9.45	8.21–11.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	25	14	6	8	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries III	105	10.66	10.51	9.38–11.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	26	29	13	8	5	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries IV	20	13.18	13.24	11.71–13.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	9	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Typists	27	8.08	7.88	7.43– 8.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists I	22	7.93	7.88	7.43– 8.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Word processors	25	10.58	11.83	7.50–11.83	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	-	-	1	9	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Word processors II	22	11.02	11.83	7.50–12.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	9	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key entry operators	262	6.78	6.97	5.50– 7.85	-	4	20	15	49	19	25	26	63	29	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key entry operators I	207	6.39	6.21	5.50– 7.85	-	4	20	15	49	19	25	18	54	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key entry operators II	55	8.28	8.22	7.75– 8.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	26	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
File clerks	58	5.48	5.75	4.82– 6.06	-	5	13	-	18	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
File clerks I	58	5.48	5.75	4.82– 6.06	-	5	13	-	18	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators	66	5.81	5.50	5.19– 5.94	-	-	14	11	23	2	4	-	4	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operator-receptionists	228	6.09	6.00	5.05– 7.08	-	29	20	20	43	30	25	27	5	19	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounting clerks	893	7.58	7.10	5.75– 8.95	-	-	19	98	134	83	77	83	78	164	62	45	42	18	3	-	6	1	2	-	-	-	-
Accounting clerks I	156	5.83	5.40	5.00– 6.44	-	-	19	60	33	8	4	3	21	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounting clerks II	547	7.32	7.00	6.00– 8.55	-	-	-	38	98	54	71	76	48	77	38	22	25	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounting clerks III	158	9.44	8.85	8.50–10.07	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	4	9	60	19	13	8	12	-	-	4	1	2	-	-	-	-
Accounting clerks IV	32	11.22	11.17	10.26–12.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	9	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payroll clerks	109	7.72	6.50	6.10– 8.95	-	-	-	2	2	36	20	7	3	22	2	3	5	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts	95	18.58	17.89	16.77–20.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	5	17	23	6	9	14	*15
Computer systems analysts I	13	16.53	17.33	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	6	-	-	1	-
Computer systems analysts II	49	17.81	17.29	16.63–19.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	17	14	-	4	5	4
Computer programmers	113	13.91	12.62	11.06–15.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	27	6	11	19	8	10	4	1	7	6	-
Computer programmers I	20	10.72	9.50	9.50–11.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer programmers II	41	12.49	11.54	11.06–14.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	23	2	-	9	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
Computer programmers III	48	15.74	15.38	14.14–17.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	10	5	8	4	1	5	2	-
Computer operators	127	9.61	9.07	7.50–11.40	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	3	22	25	20	8	16	3	13	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Computer operators I	12	7.03	6.61	- -	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer operators II	70	8.97	8.58	7.50–10.67	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	20	8	17	4	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer operators III	43	11.02	10.89	8.60–13.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	3	4	2	3	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drafters	36	9.57	8.93	7.51–11.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	4	8	4	2	3	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drafters III	11	9.38	9.25	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drafters IV	9	12.11	12.01	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronics technicians	283	14.30	14.57	12.74–16.06	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	6	9	10	16	13	24	13	60	34	66	12	1	17	-	-
Electronics technicians I	28	9.75	10.14	7.87–10.93	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	6	-	2	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronics technicians II	122	13.19	14.31	12.27–14.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	7	4	7	17	12	50	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronics technicians III	133	16.28	16.06	15.71–16.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	1	10	16	66	12	1	17	-	-
Registered industrial nurses	14	14.34	13.86	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	1	2	3	1	-	-	-	-
Maintenance carpenters	22	14.59	15.33	14.13–15.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	6	11	2	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance electricians	344	14.36	15.02	12.25–16.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	2	26	15	-	74	86	67	50	-	-	-	-
Maintenance painters	30	13.61	14.70	10.55–15.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	12	7	2	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance machinists	194	13.59	14.02	11.55–14.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	26	6	-	84	6	28	8	-	-	-	-
Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	717	14.20	15.33	10.53–17.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	4	36	28	118	35	20	3	67	57	103	240	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle mechanics	286	11.46	10.10	8.75–14.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	66	22	60	20	15	11	25	22	9	24	-	-	-	-
General maintenance workers	167	8.01	8.50	7.09– 8.95	-	1	6	3	17	7	5	13	11	80	-	17	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tool and die makers	48	14.73	15.46	13.04–15.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	15	2	27	2	-	-	-	-	-
Stationary engineers	68	13.51	13.81	11.81–14.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	3	3	1	30	6	-	14	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Hourly earnings[1] of selected occupations in Northwest Texas, September 1990 —Continued

Occupation[2]	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																					
		Mean	Median	Middle range	3.80 and under 4.00	4.00 – 4.50	4.50 – 5.00	5.00 – 5.50	5.50 – 6.00	6.00 – 6.50	6.50 – 7.00	7.00 – 7.50	7.50 – 8.00	8.00 – 9.00	9.00 – 10.00	10.00 – 11.00	11.00 – 12.00	12.00 – 13.00	13.00 – 14.00	14.00 – 15.00	15.00 – 16.00	16.00 – 17.00	17.00 – 18.00	18.00 – 19.00	19.00 – 20.00	20.00 – 21.00	21.00 and over
Truckdrivers	1,667	8.97	7.73	6.00–10.10	–	11	59	199	109	149	135	107	71	104	112	248	11	49	60	31	10	204	–	–	–	–	–
Truckdrivers, medium truck	477	10.48	12.15	5.00–16.34	–	11	59	132	–	1	–	19	–	–	4	4	6	12	60	–	10	15[3]	–	–	–	–	–
Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer	1,064	8.26	7.50	6.24–10.10	–	–	–	48	109	130	135	87	71	104	79	213	5	17	–	21	–	45	–	–	–	–	–
Receivers	94	6.66	6.25	5.65– 7.00	–	–	–	9	28	22	–	24	–	3	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shippers and receivers	210	9.19	9.38	8.05–10.20	–	–	–	2	8	28	1	4	8	40	26	67	8	12	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Warehousemen	109	11.81	11.58	11.58–12.10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	13	–	1	64	5	–	1	22	–	–	–	–	–	–
Order fillers	283	8.42	8.40	7.35– 9.77	–	–	–	27	20	9	6	77	–	9	92	4	18	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Material handling laborers	338	8.12	8.10	7.37– 8.48	1	–	2	7	26	21	10	33	53	101	39	–	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forklift operators	398	10.23	11.20	8.40–12.41	–	8	19	1	3	12	15	1	16	42	48	29	33	169	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guards	282	6.23	6.00	4.00– 7.11	40	54	16	9	11	61	18	16	4	19	8	–	8	12	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guards I	266	6.00	6.00	4.00– 6.50	40	54	16	9	11	61	18	16	–	16	3	–	8	12	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guards II	16	10.04	9.25	7.97–13.12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	5	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	800	4.99	4.25	3.80– 5.50	311	121	67	91	58	52	15	23	8	18	–	35	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Also excluded are performance bonuses and lump-sum payments of the type negotiated in the auto and aerospace industries, as well as profit-sharing payments, attendance bonuses, Christmas or year-end bonuses, and other nonproduction bonuses. Pay increases—but not bonuses—under cost-of-living allowance clauses and incentive payments, however, are included. Hourly earnings reported for salaried workers are derived from regular salaries divided by the corresponding standard hours of work. The wages of learners, apprentices, and handicapped workers are excluded. The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—one-half of the workers receive the same as or more than this rate and one-half receive the same as or less than this rate. The middle range is defined by two rates of pay; one-fourth of the workers earn the same as or less than the lower of these rates and one-fourth earn the same as or more than the higher rate. Middle ranges are not provided when fewer than 15 workers are reported.

[2] For occupations with more than one level, data are included in the overall classification when a subclassification is not shown or information to subclassify is not available.

[3] Workers were distributed as follows: 1 at 21.00 to 22.00; 9 at 22.00 to 23.00; 4 at 23.00 to 24.00; and 1 at 24.00 to 25.00.

Table 2. Annual paid holidays for full-time workers in Northwest Texas, September 1990

Item	Production and related workers	Office workers
All full-time workers (in percent)	100	100
In establishments not providing paid holidays	4	(1)
In establishments providing paid holidays	96	99
Number of holidays:		
2 holidays	1	-
3 holidays	3	4
4 holidays	7	4
5 holidays	6	4
6 holidays	15	8
Plus 1 half day	4	1
7 holidays	5	4
8 holidays	20	9
9 holidays	13	18
Plus 1 half day	-	1
10 holidays	15	30
11 holidays	6	15
12 holidays	2	3
14 holidays	1	-
Average number of paid holidays where provided (in days)	7.7	8.7

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

Note: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 3. Paid vacation provisions[1] for full-time workers in Northwest Texas, September 1990

Item	Production and related workers	Office workers
All full-time workers (in percent)	100	100
In establishments not providing paid vacations	(*)	(*)
In establishments providing paid vacations	99	99
Length-of-time payment	98	99
Percentage payment	1	(*)
By vacation pay provisions for:[2]		
6 months of service:		
Under 1 week	(*)	(*)
1 week	13	30
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	2	3
2 weeks	(*)	1
1 year of service:		
1 week	70	34
2 weeks	29	66
2 years of service:		
1 week	40	11
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	2	(*)
2 weeks	58	89
3 years of service:		
1 week	6	1
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	(*)	(*)
2 weeks	94	98
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	-	(*)
3 weeks	(*)	1
5 years of service:		
1 week	5	1
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	(*)	(*)
2 weeks	70	59
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	(*)	3
3 weeks	24	35
4 weeks	(*)	1
10 years of service:		
1 week	5	1
2 weeks	12	9
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	(*)	(*)
3 weeks	73	76
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	-	2
4 weeks	9	12
15 years of service:		
1 week	5	1
2 weeks	12	9
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	(*)	(*)
3 weeks	49	35
4 weeks	33	55
5 weeks	-	(*)
20 years of service:		
1 week	5	1
2 weeks	12	9
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	(*)	(*)
3 weeks	35	21
4 weeks	36	57
5 weeks	12	12
6 weeks	-	(*)
25 years of service:		
1 week	5	1
2 weeks	12	9
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	(*)	(*)
3 weeks	34	21
4 weeks	27	42
5 weeks	21	27
6 weeks	-	(*)
30 years of service:		
1 week	5	1
2 weeks	12	9
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	(*)	(*)
3 weeks	34	21
4 weeks	24	39
5 weeks	22	28
6 weeks	2	2
Maximum vacation available:		
1 week	5	1
2 weeks	12	9
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	(*)	(*)
3 weeks	34	21
4 weeks	24	39
5 weeks	19	22
6 weeks	5	8

[1] Includes basic plans only. Excludes plans such as vacation bonus, vacation-savings, and those plans which offer 'extended' or 'sabbatical' benefits beyond basic plans to workers with qualifying lengths of service. Typical of such exclusions are plans in the steel, aluminum, and can industries.

[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

[3] Includes payment other than 'length of time,' such as percentage of annual earnings or flat-sum payments converted to an equivalent time basis; a payment of 2 percent of annual earnings was considered as 1 week's pay. Periods of service were chosen arbitrarily and do not necessarily reflect individual provisions for progression. For example, the changes in proportions at 10 years' service include changes in provisions occurring between 5 and 10 years. Estimates are cumulative. Thus, the proportion eligible for at least 3 weeks' pay after 10 years includes those eligible for at least 3 weeks' pay after fewer years of service.

Note: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 4. Insurance, health, and retirement plans offered to full-time workers in Northwest Texas, September 1990

Item	Production and related workers	Office workers
All full-time workers (in percent)	100	100
In establishments offering at least one of the benefits shown below[1]	96	99
Life insurance	92	94
Noncontributory plans	67	72
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	77	87
Noncontributory plans	52	69
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both	85	92
Sickness and accident insurance	50	50
Noncontributory plans	40	48
Sick leave (full pay and no waiting period)	31	67
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period)	20	11
Long-term disability insurance	26	55
Noncontributory plans	20	50
Hospitalization, surgical, and medical insurance	93	97
Noncontributory plans	48	60
Health maintenance organizations	9	6
Noncontributory plans	5	5
Dental care	63	76
Noncontributory plans	36	45
Vision care	24	16
Noncontributory plans	20	11
Alcohol and drug abuse treatment	92	87
Noncontributory plans	49	56
Hearing care	16	10
Noncontributory plans	13	9
Retirement plans	86	94
Noncontributory plans	61	72
Pension	62	71
Noncontributory plans	53	59
Lump sum	44	53
Noncontributory plans	7	19
Other	3	1
Noncontributory plans	3	1

[1] Estimates listed after type of benefit are for all plans for which at least part of the cost is borne by the employer. 'Noncontributory plans' include only those financed entirely by the employer. Federally required plans such as Social Security and railroad retirement are excluded. Benefit plans legally required by State governments, however, are included.

Note: Establishments providing more than one type of retirement plan (e.g., an annuity and a lump sum payment) may cause the sums of the separate plans to be greater than the total for all retirement plans. "Other" retirement plans provide for a fixed number of payments after which payments are discontinued.

Table 5. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied in Northwest Texas,[1] September 1990

Industry division[2]	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of survey	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments				
		Within scope of survey[3]	Studied	Within scope of survey				Studied[4]
				Total[5]		Full-time production and related workers	Full-time office workers	
				Number	Percent			
All divisions	50	832	148	114,071	100	59,158	11,015	40,685
Manufacturing	50	170	37	40,233	35	31,204	3,148	22,119
Nonmanufacturing[6]	50	662	111	73,838	65	27,954	7,867	18,566

[1] The Northwest Texas area consists of Andrews, Armstrong, Bailey, Borden, Briscoe, Brown, Callahan, Carson, Castro, Childress, Cochran, Coke, Coleman, Collingsworth, Comanche, Concho, Cottle, Crosby, Dallam, Dawson, Deaf Smith, Dickens, Donley, Eastland, Ector, Fisher, Floyd, Foard, Gaines, Garza, Glasscock, Gray, Hale, Hall, Hansford, Hardeman, Hartley, Haskell, Hemphill, Hockley, Howard, Hutchinson, Jones, Kent, King, Knox, Lamb, Lipscomb, Lubbock, Lynn, Martin, McCulloch, Midland, Mitchell, Moore, Motley, Nolan, Ochiltree, Oldham, Parmer, Potter, Randall, Roberts, Runnels, Scurry, Shackelford, Sherman, Stephens, Sterling, Stonewall, Swisher, Taylor, Terry, Throckmorton, Wheeler, Yoakum, and Young Counties. The "workers within scope of survey" estimates shown in this table provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. The estimates are not intended, however, to serve as a basis for comparison with other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires the use of establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

[2] The *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* was used in classifying establishments by industry. All government operations are excluded from the scope of the survey.

[3] Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation. All outlets (within a metropolitan area or nonmetropolitan county) of nonmanufacturing companies are considered as one establishment when located within the same industry division.

[4] Includes executive, professional, part-time, and other workers excluded from the separate production and office categories.

[5] Includes transportation, communication, and other public utilities (excluding taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation); wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; hotels and other lodging places; personal services; business services; automotive repair services and garages; motion pictures; membership organizations (excluding religious organizations); and miscellaneous services. Major industries excluded from this survey are agriculture; mining; construction; and some services (notably educational institutions and medical services).

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